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We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter. First or Fourth page advertisements, stationary, Fo Contributors and Correspondents: large orders have been received and its suc-

We raicit letters and communications upon subjects

of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

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testifonal cancer. All letters, communications, or anything else for the
APPRAL, should be addressed
FFALLAWAY & KRATING,

TUESDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 4, 1877.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CARAVAN. The junketing gabblers start upon their electioneering tour on Wednesday, and for weeks | the Republicans who were foremost in conwe will be compelled to dose the readers of cocting the Louisiana case at New Orleans. the APPEAL with the most unmitigated bosh and who doctored the decision of the notorithat ever driveled from the lips of public ous eight, which he seeks to defend. Putting functionswies. Hayes will grind the organ, Judge Black and his article aside, and treatas usual, and, of course, Key will dance in ing Mr. Stoughton upon his merits, it is diffihis red cap and yellow jacket. We presume, cult to restrain the expressions of condemnahowever, the postmaster-general will some- tion which he incurs for attempting what change his chatter, as the nation has what we believe no other sane expressed its disgust and loathing at the man in America of his position puenlity he uttered while the Presidential would essay. Mr. Stoughton might as well

caravan was junketing in Vermont. The undertake to defend Tweed and his gang as fraudalent administration is great in prom- the Republicans who accomplished the theft ises, but poor in performances. It is a crime, of the Presidency. A crime so glaring and cause for removal, for an office-holder to so infamous-recorded as the most gigantic gained in a canvass of almost unprecedented spend five minutes as a participant in a pub- of the century-cannot, at this late date, be lie meeting; but it is all right and proper for either explained away or apologized for. It the President and his cabinet officers, who was deliberately planned in Washington, are paid for their services, to stroll over and John Sherman and his companions were the country, to the neglect of their duties as sent to New Orleans to initiate the proceedthe paid servants of the tax-paying people. | ings, which commencing with Eliza Pinkston The masses are anxious to know for what |-fit physical type of the rottenness of the purpose the President and his cabinet are Republican party-was carried forward with whisking about the country. The Lynch- orderly sequence in Florida, South Carolina burg News thus explains the object: "The and at the National capital, where Grant, whole object of Mr. Hayes's trips, speeches with General Sherman, fulfilled their part of and policy is to persuade the country, and es- the contract by mustering twelve or fifteen cided opposition of some of the most emipecially the south, to look over and pass by hundred troops in preparation for the coup the wrongs, frauds, corruptions and lawless d'etat, which was their last resort. Having acts of the Republican party, and to accept arranged the evidence of their perjured and for President and Vice-President, were earnit under his leadership as a party of peace suborned witnesses, and terrorized the coun- estly engaged in framing and amending the any man of his party ever thought it neces- imminent, they presented the alternative of sary during the long night of our oppression the electoral commission, on which Morton was it, while in the house it received in its favor statute from 1865 to 1876 to say one word in our fa- placed, to enforce the foregone decree and one bundred and ninety-one votes to vor—to rebuke and smite such malicious slan-derers as Morton, Blaine, Garfield or Sher-might show signs of weakening in the electoral commission was, in a large degree, the creation man, or such oppressors as Stevens, Sheri- accomplishment of the fraud. These are and offspring of the Democratic party, its dan, Grant, or Ackerman. No word of rec- facts patent to every ordinary reader of cur- leading members uniting for that purpose onciliation or kindness did we hear until the rent events, and a defense of them at this lash of the public voice had been laid upon | time, even under the plea of attempting an the back of this rotten party, and until answer to Judge Black, is a piece of impu-Democratic investigation has disgraced the dence worthy only of one who assisted in the party and its leaders before the world. Now development of the infamy But we can publican candidates should be declared electparty and its leaders before the world. Now development of the infamy. But we can this 'sanctimonious' holder of 'four ones' in safely turn Mr. Stoughton over to Judge the Presidential game, and his northerm Black. To his mercies we leave him, satisfied pimps and southern dupes, ask the people to that a punishment awaits him quite eqal to give him and them credit for disinterested his deservings. sincerity, as the great apostle of reconciliation, in the face of evidence which would put to the blush a confidence man. These par-Colonel Arthur H. Keller, editor and proprie ties are not sincere, and if they were, they tor of the Tuscumbia North Alabamian, is in have undertaken an impossibility. The peo- the city, the guest of his father-in-law, Wm. ple of the south never will be willing that | Simpson. We hope Colonel Keller's sojourn Republicanism, in any form, under any lead- in the city will be pleasant and agreeable er, shall rule in any State, or in the United He is universally recognized as one of the

part. It is an attempt to induce us to desert ence for nearly fifty years, and has been

ern men have no interest, and should take no edits with so much ability has been in exist-

those who were our friends in our darkest always popular, but never more so than now. A COSTLY LESSON. About the time Colonel William H. Ste-Alabama and Mississippi for removing to California and Texas. The people of Mississippi were cursed with carpetbag rule, impoverished by the tax-gatherer, and there was a general desire to emigrate. Many of the best citizens of Memphis were impressed with the mistaken belief that our city alone was suffering by the shrinking in property and the depression in trade, and California In column after column the APPEAL urged the disconted to stay at home, and labored to dispel the visionary ideas that they had formed as to the prosperity and happiness they expected to realize in the new Eldorados which their sanguine and distempered imaginations had conjured up. The result has verified the wisdom of the APPEAL's advice. which can ever subdue their preference and love for the home of their youth and the land "The numerous friends of Colonel W. H. Stephens will hear with pleasure that he expects to return to Tennessee, not only another illustration of the proverb that foreign birds have fine plumage. After all. other State. Texas and California, seen in the distance, are as beautiful as Paradise, or of the mountains, where it is raining hard. the distance, are as beautiful as Paradise, or the Islands of the Blest, but upon a nearer approach they are divested of all the brilliant colors with which imagination had clothed them. In this case, par eminence. "Tis distance lends enchantment to the

view.' Hence, we are not surpriped to learn that a cultivated gentleman, like Colonel ns, is anxious to return to a State which | night watchman in the Connecticut State prison. | was shot dead last night by Henry Hamilton and many and great advancomparatively uncivilized s not denied that a man may ndition very materially by gocan easily conceive of circumwould justify a man in emi-xns, or California, or Oregon; no doubt that hundreds and Detroit, September 3; A dispath received from Sauk Ste. Marie reports that the propeller Maine struck a reef two miles above there, last night. A steamer and lighters were sent to her relief. The damage has not yet been ascertained, but is supno doubt that hundreds and emigrants congratulate themchange which they have made. | Toronto, September 2: Captain Sam Ford ist as certain that many would be trace their steps, if they could. Like ren of Israel in the desert, they sigh collection of all the dainties which allowed in Egypt, when they 'sat by the a-pots, and did cat leeks and onions to the all.' Therefore, we would advise all who have in contemplation a change of residence to 'look before they leap.'" The return of Colonel Stephens to West Tennessee is a high powerful commentary on the spirit of discontent than anything the APPEAL could

possibly say. Indeed, there is no longer any necessity for the press to expostulate with these who are disparaging the community in which they live, for we believe every man in our midst is now impressed with the belief that, after all, there is no country superior to their own, and have, therefore, become contented, without which they cannot be prosperous or good citizens.

A NEW VARIETY OF FRUIT.

Rev. Dr. Henry Loomis, of San Francisco, California, formerly missionary to Japan, has recently introduced into this country a new and valuable truit, known as the diospyros kelt or Japances persimmen. It has been superprised by concress, 24 500,000. which they live, for we believe every man in

successfully cultivated in California, and has also been grown in a few localities in the Atlantic States, being as hardy as the wild persimmon and adapted to the same variety of soil and climate. Unlike the American persimmon, it ripens without the aid of frost, is not astringent when ripe, and in size it nearly equals the apple or pear. It has a smooth skin, of a yellow orange or vermillion color, and when cut presents a jelly-like pulp with a few feeds. It is sweet, and has a flavor reminding one of the plum or apricot. The foliage is of a dark, glossy green, and when To Aliunde Joe, of the Commissionthe tree is loaded with its showy fruit it is very ornamental. There are about forty varieties of the persimmon, varying in size, shape, color, quality, and time of ripening. The season is from October until March. When dried it resembles the fig, and is exensively used as a dessert. The tree attains large size, and is cultivated as we grow the apple or pear. Grafted trees can be sent by mail to any part of the country, and already essful culture fully established.

MR. STOUGHTON'S

PERSONAL.

The Alabamian has a large circulation in Col-

bert, Franklin, Lauderdale and Lawrence,

and other counties, and as an advertising me-

by all means advertise in the Tuscumbia

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Cleveland, September 3: The petroleum market is firm and prices unchanged.

Liverpool, September 2: The steamers Pomerania and Britannic have arrived from New York.

New York, September 2: Arrived-Steam-

London, September 2: The steamer Sar-

matian, from Montreal, St. Laurent and New York

Frankfort, September 2: F. E. Fild & Co., bankers, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at one million dollars.

London, September 3: Amount of bullion

gone late the Bank of E gland on balance to day two hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds.

Ottowa, Ont., September 2: The twenty-

second of November is proposed as a day of thanks-giving for bountiful harvests and returning pros-

London, September 2: Robert Watson Boyd

Chicago, September 2: State-Senator John

Early, of Rockford, Hilmols, widely known through his libel sull against the Chicago *Times*, died at Highwood resterday.

Cincinnati, September 3: Henry Sterry

about twenty-four years old, a molder by occupation, shot and probably fatally injured his wife, in a fit of jealousy, in Eden park last night.

Dayton, Ohio, September 2: A little

only eighteen months old, daughter of Thos. Cave naugh, strayed from her home this afternoon, an was run over and killed by the street-cars.

Chicago, September 2: It is learned tha

Hartford, September 2: Wells Shipman, a

William Allen, two prisoners who were attempting

Cincinnati, September 3: Simon Garrett

San Francisco, September 2: A Victoria dis-patch says that the prudent action of the commis-ioners seems to have averted the threatened Indian roubles at Shuswap, but fears are entertained that he commissioners will meet with opposition from the Okanogan tribes, which they are now visiting.

Washington, September 1: The President has appointed Thomas W. Hunt United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi, rice J. L. Lake, jr., resigned; Louis E. Parson, United States attorner for the northern and middle district of Alabama, rice Charles E. Mayer, removed, and Samuel G. Reed United States marshal for the middle and southern districts of Alabama, rice George Turner, removed.

the negro who committed a rape upon the person of Mrs. Perry Kingsly, wife of a farmer near Oxford, Ohio, on Saturday last, was taken out of jall to-day

Mount Washington, September 2: A heavy

North Alabamian.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton's article, under the the North American Review, begins with an arraignment of Judge Black's political career. After quoting the sentences in which lies the gist of Judge Black's accusation, Mr. Stoughton says: Consider now the position of the country in reference to this question. The senate was Republican by a considerable ma-Answer to Judge Black, as per promise ority: the house Democratic by a large mamakes its appearance in the current number The president of the senate was an jority. publican, entertaining the opinion t the North American Review. Elsewhere that he had the power to count and declare we give extracts from it, which embody the the vote, as was done in the case of General strongest points made by the writer. We Washington and of several succeeding Presineed hardly say to the readers of the Ardents. A large majority of the Democrats believed that if permitted to perform that duty he would declare Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler elected. They resolved to prevent this. Eminent Republican members of the PEAL that Mr. Staughton throws no new light upon the electoral commission, its work or its decision. He merely strings together, interlarded with a rehash of the Radisenate and house of representatives, who concurred in the opinion that the power to al view of the causes and consequences of the late war, and of Morhouses, were willing to aid in devising some scheme by which a President and Vice-Presi-dent could be declared elected; for it was not ton's bloody-shirt stories, together with with such comments as his perverted and hoped, much less expected, that both houses distorted mind suggests, the assumptions of would concur in counting or rejecting the vote of either of the contested States-the rejection of either one being sure to result in the election of Tilden and Hendricks, while to count all as returned would as certainly elect their opponents. It was a critical period in the history of the country. political advantage was, however, in favor of the Republicans. A majority of the electors regularly returned in pursuance of the laws of the several States were Republican. The vast majority of that party firmly believed it to be the duty of the president of the senate to count and declare the electoral votes as returned. They therefore naturally opposed any other method as unconstitutional, and as involving a possible, if not probable, surrender of the advantages

STOUGHTON'S

Answer to Jere Black-A Rehash of the

Assumptions of the Radicals on

the Electoral Question from

John Sherman, at New

Orleans.

Weak Paper, with which and with

the Author we May Reasonably

Expect Judge Black to

Make Hash.

were thus at a dead lock. Neither would yield to the other, and many good citizens, many leading statesmen and politicians of both parties, foresaw, as they thought, in the crisis impending, great danger to the peace and security of the nation if provision were not speedily made for counting the contested electoral vote. To attain this, some of the ablest intellects on both sides in the senate and house were employed, and at length the scheme, which finally ripened into the electoral bill, was devised. It encountered the denent Republican members of the two houses. The chosen confidential friends, the appointed henchmen of the Democratic candidates bill until it attained the form in which, by a Democratic vote almost unanimous, it finally passed-but one Democratic senator opposing der a political advantage to secure the peace and tranquillity of the country, seriously imperiled, as they believed, by threats of Demed by the president of the senate, the house of representatives would proceed to elect and

forcibly install Tilden as President. * * And here we ask. WHAT IS THE "ELECTORAL CONSPIRACY" which Mr. Black flaunts at the head of his article? Did it consist in the conception and organization of the electoral commission? I it did, who were the conspirators? If he shall impression that the formation of the commission was the result of a Republican conspiracy to fraudulently elect a President States, and this is all the reconciliation these most influential citizens of North Alabama, and Vice-President of the United States, carefully concealing the fact that it was not leaders desire—all for which these pilgrims and deservedly so, for, in all that constitutes only the result of a compromise, but of one march-all for which these saints pray. It the true citizen and perfect gentleman, he is urged upon the Republicans as the only is a work in which brave, independent south- a model. The paper which Colonel Keller means of averting dangers to the country threatened by their political opponents. These, and not Republicans, were the conspirators, if conspiracy there was. The la-Judge Black are not, under the circumstances to be commended. Men, after being worsted in fair encounter, especially if they have had the choice of weapons, rarely whine dium it has no superior. Merchants and or call names. business men of Memphis who desire to extend their business in North Alabama should

vested exclusively in the legislatuze, and not lows that no matter by what mode or subject to what conditions the State legislature shall direct their appointment, its determination is absolutely final. Thus, if the legislature of Massachusetts should—as has been done, we believe, in South Carolina-choose electors by the votes of its own members, or authorize the justices of its supreme court to elect them. or should direct that a body consisting of three or more canvassing officers should examine the votes cast for electors and certify which were lawful and who were elected, such certificate, or that of the supreme court, or of the proper certifying officer of the legislature in the cases supposed, would be decisive evidence of the appointment of electors in the manner directed by the legislature, and would ter.

be final and conclusive upon CONGRESS OR ANY OTHER TRIBUNAL . empowered to count and declare the electoral vote. Nor would the effect of this be changed if by the law of a State the canvassing officers were authorized, in counting the votes, to reject such as in their judgment had been fulently cast, or those cast in a town or district where by reason of fraud, violence, intimidation or murder a fair election had not confer such authority cannot be doubted, and the choice of electors, uninfluenced by fraud, seems an appropriate and just method of seuring their appointment. Take, by way of flustration, the case of Louisiana. Its legistute a quorum and have that power.

the State, a majority of whom should constiwhich by such return he was declared elected. THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE

action of the returning-board thus constituted few days before the vote of Florida was and five, and nine y miles continuously. action of the returning-board thus constituted have been passed upon by the supreme court of Louisiana. Hence the palpable error of Judge Black, who says: "It is not denied that the sole power of appointing electors for the States of Louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded the eight, but reminded them in vain, that the eight, but reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the people," and adds, "the seven reminded them in vain, that the louisiana and Florida is in the louisiana and Florida is in the louisiana and Florida is in the louisiana. Hence the palpable error of lauly appointed. * * * * And finally, we suggest that it would be extremely dangerous to permit any interference whatever by Federal or State courts with the office or functions of Presidential electors upon the pretext that burg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and another the louisiana and Florida is in the louisiana. due appointment, which nobody in the world except the people had the right to make, was the very thing which they were not duly appointed—a pretext easily manufactured, and one which in the hands of a partisan judge might result in great there to find out." And near the close of and permanent mischief. We commend his article he states: "After all, there was | these views to Judge Black in the hope that Had the American people the right to elect their own chief magistrate? They had the right. Their ancestors struggled for it long, and to a milder mode of expression toward fought for it often, and now, it fairly being imbedded in the constitution, it cannot Mr. Stoughton then recurs to an attack upon be destroyed except by a force strong enough | Judge Black as a member of to overthrow the organic structure of the government itself." Who should know bet-ter than the author of these high-sounding phrases that all are utterly destitute of foun-

lature thereof may direct. Indeed, these robation from them would have paralyzed the who framed and adopted the constitution of rascality of the returning-board." And he the United States were careful to exclude adds they "encouraged, aided and abetted from the American people THE RIGHT TO ELECT THEIR CHIEF MAGIS-

TRATE. After providing for the appointment of lectors, that instrument declares that, should they fail to elect a President, the President shall be chosen by the house of representatives, each State, small or large, having but one vote. By this method a President may, as Senator Morton has, in the last number of this review, demonstrated, be elected, not by the American people, but by forty-six memers of the house of representatives, against he wishes and the vote of the other two undred and forty-seven. It is a waste of ime and space to expose misrepresentations like those we encounter in almost every sentence of Judge Black's fiery article. Expunge them, and but a poor skeleton remains. The question before the commission was not, had the American people a right to elect their chief magistrate, not what was the vote for electors at the polls either of Florida Louisiana-for in both States substantially the same returning-boards existedbut who were appointed electors by those States and by the State of Oregon in such manner as their legislatures had directed. A State acts and speaks through its officers duly onstituted; and the canvass and declaration the returning-boards of Louisiana and Florida and by the secretary of state of Oregon were the tacts and declarations of those

ates. They could thus, and only thus, manfest their will to appoint electors; and those and just discretion. eclared to be such, by returning-boards or officers having exclusive power so to do, were appointed by those States in the manner directed by their legislatures. Judge Black admits that "it is undoubtedly true that the rate has the right to speak on this subject ough her own organs, and when she does so speak her voice should be regarded as true," and he then proceeds to declare that count the electoral vote was vested in the two bouses, were willing to aid in devising some pose, and that as the Hayes electors had THE EXECUTIVE CERTIFICATE OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA, would not have been unreasonable to hold t conclusive, unless tainted with fraud; and his, he says, gave the eight a great legal advantage, which, he adds, they threw away as worthless, because they were "hedging for Oregon." This statement contains a gross perversion of the truth,

and of the purpose of a majority of the commission. The governor of the State was not the organ of either Louisiana, Florida or Oregon to declare or certify who were the electors. He had no power to canvass the votes cast, or to declare the result, or to state who had been appointed electors. He was as powerless in these respects as the meanest rivate citizen, and for the reason that the egislatures of those States had conferred upon a secretary of state and upon returningboards, of which he was not a member, the exclusive jurisdiction before mentioned. Hence, although by act of congress certified copies of the list of electors are to be furnished to them by direction of the executive of the State, which, with their votes for President and Vice-President, are to be transmitted to he president of the senate, and the list so ertified is founded wholly upon the final action of canvassing and returning officers, who, in the language of Judge Black, are the organs of the State, speaking her voice, which should be regarded as true. The commission therefore held that while the final determination of Oregon, Louisiana and Florida thus expressed must be obeyed, it might descend beneath mere executive certificates of what

these organs had done and declared, and from their own records read the will and hear the voice of the State. After a description of THE "LOATHSOME FRAUD" the case of Florida: With his usual positive- cities would devote themselves to manufaceturning board of Louisiana acted under a | country." less statements. That of Judge Black, that | question, and to explain that so many roads | know. the Florida statute gave only ministerial pow- are now in the hands of receivers that means authority only to count and not to re- | not. ject votes—is answered from the statute it- the road is taken from a handle-like point of his residence in Madison. self, which declares: "They shall proceed to West Virginia, through which it passes, anvass the returns of said election, and determine and declare who shall have been company are operating about one thousand elected to any office," and "if any such return shall be shown or shall appear to be so | Pittsburg, by way of Columbus, to St. Louis irregular, false or fraudulent, that the board | and branching to Cincinnati and other points. shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so | dent of all the lines from Philadelphia t ertify, and shall not include such return in | Fort worth, Texas, except the St. Louis, Ir determination and declaration."

the language of Mr. Justice Bradley in the | to Texarkana. It is therefore probable that ingularly clear and able opinion by him de-ivered in the Florida case, this statute clearly mired quasi judicial action; and he adds | will be continued until a result is reached it to controvert the finding of the board | satisfactory to your road and your city. could be not to correct a mere statement of act, but to reverse the decision and determination of a tribunal. The powers of the pard were not, therefore, as stated by Judge Black, ministerial merely, but judicial. luty was to canvass the returns, and to deelected to office; and if any return of votes was so irregular, false or fraudulent that the board should be unable to determine the true | the with a few companies of soldiers can do vote of the polling district, such return was to be | what must be the destruction of war! ejected and excluded in the final determina- miles of ruins, where a few weeks ago all was Guided by this law-the supreme will as busy as a beehive. And the old roundonly constitutional power of congress over the subject being to fix the day of their appointment and of giving their votes, it follows that the Hayes electors and a Democratic governor had been duly elected, men. But the statutes and decisions of the the Tilden electors—he asserting that "by all | building, now under roof and nearly finished

and in so deciding no existing decision of the | courts seem plain that the county of Alleapreme court of that State was disregarded. | gheny must pay for the destruction. And it Judge Black complains bitterly because the | would seem to be just, for mob law is no law. ission refused to hold a decision ob- and "though hand join in hand to do evil by writ of quo warranto before a yet the wicked shall not go unpunished.

I dige of Florida conclusive in favor of Risen from the ruins is a large new depot reason and all authority the commission was Business is rapidly improving in Pittsburg. bound to respect this as conclusive evidence.' "They did not do it; they al- | ble of accommodating three hundred and fifty owed the judgment to have no effect at all. | guests-where the writer spent a pleasant looked to see what it night last night, I heard the clerk tell a comimmediately swept it out mercial traveler that every sample-room was They put it far from them, and then proceeded to pronounce a different adgment, which suited the Hayes men bet-Now, what was this proceeding, and then you begin the ascent of the how and for what purpose was it instituted? | winding your way up a stream of water and The Hayes electors had been declared duly appointed by the only State authority having the mountain top. Then the train rolls up to Cusson, on the crest, and you ascertain the law of congress, they must cast the electoral vote of the State, or it would be lost, and the election of Tilden made certain. They had assembled for the purpose of performing that duty, when they were served | three hundred and forty feet where the Den with a writ of quo warranto, which, in sub- | ver narrow gauge road crosses the first great stance, commanded them to show cause, at a | ridge of the rockies. At Cusson they put on | been held. The power of a legislature to future day, before a single judge, by what an "observation car," open at ends and

warrant or title they claimed the right to act as electors. This proceeding was by persons claiming office as ature had directed that five persons should | who averred, in substance, that the Hayes be the returning officers for all elections in electors were in possession of the office, was a litigation which might be continued by winds around the vonderful were to meet in New Orleans, receive from appeal and otherwise for years, and was quite the commissioners of election the statements | sure to last for many months-long after the | to Altoona. The sceneryall along here is by them made of the canvass and compile fourth of March. What were the Hayes the same in duplicate, one copy of which electors to do? Were they to refrain from they were to file with the secretary of state, casting their votes until the proceeding should end? Were they to delay this even tains. This is the most splended railroad in and of the other to make public proclama-tion by printing in the official journal and for a day? If they did they could not cast my knowledge—steel rail and touble track, other newspapers, in which they were to de- the electoral vote of the State at all, for by clare the names of all persons and officers the constitution the day of giving such votes voted for, the number of votes for each person, and the names of persons duly and law-son, and the names of persons duly and law-fully elected. The returns of elections thus made and promulgated were declared to be politicians saw fit to obtain from the judge of road, east of Erie and Pitfsburg, by their evidence in all courts of justice and before all | their choice a writ, the purpose of which was | own showing, carried over eighteen million of civil officers of the right of any person named to defeat the expressed will of the nation, by therein to hold and exercise the office to a litigation which could be terminated or control of the right of any person named to defeat the expressed will of the nation, by passengers in 1876, and not one was killed. Two express trains daily carry their own fuel, tinued at their pleasure? The Hayes electors | and scoop up water from track-tanks as they cast and certified their vote, as duty de-manded, and with that ended all their funco pass such a law cannot be doubted. Its tions. The litigation proceeded, and, true ming respectively one hundred and seventee alidity and the conclusive effect due to the to the work expected of him, the judge, a one hundred and thirty two, one hundred

one question before the commission. in his calmer moments a little reflection BUCHANAN'S CAAINET. defense of the carpetbaggers, an attempt

phrases that all are utterly destitute or roundation? They were, however, essential to point his libels against the majority of the commission, for, unless it was the duty of its members to violate the law of the State, dismembers to violate the law of the State, dismembers to violate the law of the returning-boards, the finding of the returning-boards, administration, with which his essay tapers administration, with which his essay tapers to its close. This vindication of the visiting statesmen, of whom the writer was one, may be worth quoting: Judge Black has certainly omitted nothing of slander, nothing of reproduction, of all those members to violate the law of the State, disregard the finding of the returning-boards, scrutinize the polls, and count the vote given for electors, his argument fails, and his denunciations degenerate into low and vulgar abuse. Hence his unfounded assertion that the people alone had power to appoint the electors, and his rash declaration that the one question before the commission was, had the American people a right to elect their own chief magistrate? No such question was before it. They have no such right imbedded in their constitution or elsewhere; nor have the people of Louisiana or Florida the power to appoint electors, that being, by the supreme law of the land, vested in each State, to be exercised in such a manner as the legis-

THE KEELY MOTOR. A Great Success-The Most Astonish by every means in their power, the perpetra-tion of the great fraud, and, after it was ing Discovery of the Age-One that will Revolutionize Locomotion one, held it up as a righteous act." Perand Motive Power. aps, after the many exposures already made f the misrepresentations which jostle and crowd each other from the beginning to the The Philadelphia Press, of Wednesday

the "Keely Motor," the power that will revo-lationize the world. From the Press article mmon law invokes against one who swears alsely with knowledge. It so, this unfounded we learn that all the tests have been success charge, deliberately made against men who ful, the last one being slightly marred by a undertock without compensation, at great split in one of the service-pipes, not at al personal sacrifice, to perform what they and itigating against the experiment as a fact others of both parties deemed a public ser-The description of the machine, as seen by vice, is already answered. They met in presunscientific eyes, will serve as a preliminary to the tests. "It is placed," says the Press ence of the returning-board, and at its rejuest eminent Democrats who were present on an iron bed-plate, two cylinders or upipon a like invitation, and attended duly beright tubes on each end, eight feet high, th re it, nothing whatever being done by its right-hand one twelve inches diameter, that embers except in presence of the representon the left nine inches diameter, each three itives of both political parties, and of their inches bore on the inside-wrought-iron rings tenographic reporters, from the time the are shrunk on these tubes to strengthten them.

At different distances, graduated to a gauge nembers had retired to deliberate upon the made by Shaw, to show pressure of the to testimony before them. To have interfered with their duties, to have proffered them advice for the purpose of influencing the result the top, is a sphere of fourteen gallor of their deliberations, and especially to have eprobated them, as suggested by Judge ack, would have been a gross outrage upon rests on a chamber, teacup-shaped, and it is them personally, an insult to their office, and most disrespectful to the State, whose

END OF JUDGE BLACK'S ARTICLE,

esumption arises against him such as the

FROM LOUISVILLE

To Altoona, Penn.-The Railroads and their Facilities for Business-The Wreck Made by the Rioters Replaced by Substantial Structures-The Pennsylvania

Altoona, Pa.

ALTOONA, August 31 .- The trip from Cin

At the Central hotel-a first-class house, capa-

taken, and business looking up rapidly.

The trip from Pittsburg is over a pretty and

rich, rolling country for nearly fifty miles, and

among mountains until all is open around

you, and recognize at once that you are on

that you are twenty-three hundred feet above

of the mountains, which are much more im-

posing on the east than on the west side of

the range. You pass through a tunnel near-

o the east and are on the Atlantic slope

The train runs like fury down the grade and

around the curves, slacking a little as it

shoe curve," and you rush on rapidly down

magnificent, and unsurpassed in the Allegha

nies, but it is just nothing when compare

with the snowy ranges of the Rocky moun-

York to Pittsburg, and three tracks a large

go, and run from Pittsburg to New York.

stopping only three times on the way, ran

the Texas and Pacific, for which he is knock-

ing at the door of the national capital for asstance to carry it on to the Pacific. And he

ught to have it, provided such safeguards be

the government as resulted through the Jaion and Central Pacific roads. The air up

here is quite cool to-night, and fire is com-fortable. There is said to be excellent trout-

fishing in the streams near by, but the writer

has no time for such pleasures just now. I

is the last day of summer, and the hour hand

little over an hour more, when the train wil

time are bearing us along.

come to bear me on, even as the wheels of

Another Savings Bank Gone,

Boston, August 31.-The Sandwich sav-

will point to the hour of twelve at night in a

thrown around it as to prevent such disasters

the level of the sea, or nearly half a mile.

Central and Tom Scott. from an Appeal Correspondent.] CINCINNATI, August 29 .- The trip from uisville to this city, over the Short-Line, is one termed the "register of force," with a noted for the numerous hills among which | capacity of twelve and one-half gallons, and the road winds its way pretty much the en- | nine inches thick; the other sixty gallons, and tire distance, every now and then diving un- | six inches thick—the two becoming reservoirs ler one through a tunnel, which happened of the power. The operation of the machin not less than three or four times. There are is so simple that those who have laughed at also a great many tressels and bridges, and the telegraph and the locomotive will cease as for curves, they are almost continous, so to do so the same as they did with these wonthat the road may be said to be mostly made | derful inventions. A rubber hose, five-eights up of cuts and fills, curves, tunnels and tres- of an inch, is attached to the hydrant, and sels. It probably required more engineering | water-about two or three gallons-is passed skill to build this road than to lay the nar- into the machine. The gauges, with gradurow-gauge across one of the ranges of the ated scales, indicate the height of the water Rocky mountains, for that was a steady as | column, the result varying, as it does, so far ent up a mighty range, this was a trial of as power is concerned. Air is forced into the skill at every step. It is one of the most de- upright column on the left, with a pump, the lightful rides of the country to one who can pressure applied being usually about fi at all appreciate beautiful hills and fair fields | pounds, sometimes as much as ten pound and farms cut out among them. They make rapid time on the road, too, it being part of the gauges, the pressure is regulated he great through route from New York to | will, and the machine is what is technical New Orleans. The last bridge we crossed | called "set." The operations merely consist was over the Obio river—and a magnificent | then, in a motion of the lever already deme it is -landing us in the depot of the Pan | scribed, and certainly last night its result Handle road, where close connection is were wonderful and demonstrated that the made for Pitisburg and New York. Just power is made from hydrant water and ord below this bridge is the suspension bridge for | nary air, no chemicals about it, and it wi teams and footmen, and below that is the drive an engine and transmit power. new bridge now being built for the Cincinnati Southern road. This bridge will hardly be shell, and into a condensing apparatus completed inside of six months, and will be whence it goes to a small tube and thence to about three miles long, beginning at the bluff | the engine. The valves were all opened t bank on the Kentucky side, and extending | show the machine was clear, air intro over the top of about one half of Cincinnati. and the lever was lifted, the first move sho It will cost some three million dollars. Cin- ing seventeen hundred and fifty pounds precinnati impresses one very forcibly with her | sure on the gauge to the square inch, and solid, substantial buildings, her mammoth though the chamber for condensing manufactories and wholesale establishments. was open, the current did not No doubt the climate of this northern coun- blow out a match held over it. With six and try gives greater energy to the people than one-half pounds air pressure, the gauge indi which it was attempted to return a Tilden | the enervating precess of our southern States; | cated 5200 pounds to the inch, an ness, Judge Black asserts that in Florida the | tures they would have more prosperity. I had | dead weight. The vapor was turned into an returning - board | an interview with Mr. Edison, superintendent | expulsion chamber, and the cap flew off with no authority to reject votes actually cast | railroad, and one of the first questions asked | present; and lastly, a five-horse power en tor any cause whatever, and that the supreme court of that State had so decided. He also averred with equal assurance that the "Oh, no; it is one of the solidest roads in the 680 revolutions to the minute. The skeptica "Can I say that it is not involved engineers were convinced that the power wa old statute and without the least authority with mortgages and a bonded debt?" He there, and that it could be applied. The to do what it performed; and this in the face | replied, "Yes." To the next question, as to | present machine cost sixty thousand dollars of a decision of the highest court of that | who is the president, he replied, "Thomas A. | One of the engineers said they had produced State. Party passion and professional zeal, coupled with professional defeat, inspire reck-be surprised that he should have asked the ment, and fifteen is perfect, as all engineers

Milwankee, September 2: James C. Hop-kins, judge of the United States district court for the western district of Wisconsin, died this morning at Health on a Sure Basis.

In order to establish health on a sure basis, the enfeebled system must acquire additional vigor And yet, patent as this fact is, and widely known as it is, too many people neglect this vital point in the over-strained, and are a renial and agreeable m dicinal stimulant, with a basis of pure spiri holding in solution botanic elements of the greate

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICES.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad MEMPHIS, TENN., September 1, 1877. THE annual meeting of the stockholders in t Memphis and Charleston Rallroad Compa will be held in Huntsville, Ala., on Wednesday, October 3, 1877.

NOTICE.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 31, 1877.

THE Memphis and Charleston Ballroad will hereafter be operated by the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. R. R. Co., as lessee, pursuant to a lesse dated July 1, 1877; but for the present will be operated in the name of the Memphis and Charleston Ballroad, and by the same officers and agents, whose bends heretofore executed to secure the falthful performance of their paractive duties, will remain in force.



J. T. FARGASON.

A LWAYS on hand, a large assortment of Metallic every decription.

To Green by telegraph psomptly filled, and asses shipped C. O. D. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ATTGRNEYS-AT-LAW, No. 16 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SOLICITOR

and bottom, are compressing valves. the center between these cylinders, capacity, with three tubes connecting with a middle one, smaller, supreme organs they were. There is no reason to suppose they failed to exercise a wise seven inches inside, resting on a basethrough which is a three-quarter inch tube. One tub connects the shell with the expulsion-box, and all are belted strongly together. On a line with the side shells rests what is called the expulsion-lever, and, singular as it may sound to those who have never seen the opera-

ontains a long and interesting description of

tion, this lever opens communication with al the parts of the machine, producing vibrat ing action and the vapor, that impalpa thing about which there has been so much speculation. Connected by small copper tubes, not over three-fourths of an inch in diameter, are two very large spheres of stee

vapor passes from the machine into a steel

which he it is a pleasure to find such as are not to re- not. He stated that the name of called the "Pan-Handle Country;" that then In | Mountain and Southern road, from St. Louis the assistance that his Texas Pacific road is

disease is, that they impart vitality where it is def cient, and thus bulid up a superstructure for exhausted nature to recuperate upon. The Bitters also improve the appetite, soothe the nervous system when cinnati to Pittsburg, over the Pan-Handle route, was run off in a night-train's running ike a top, and sleeping snugly all the way RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured with-

ruins of the "strike." If that is what a bat out medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the Journal, with particulars, malled free. Address

Stockholders will be passed free, for one day befor

The Trustees of the Memphis Female Seminary having elected Mrs. Emma C. Tucker sole Principal of that institution, hereby notify the public that the exercises will be re sumed on Monday, 10th September, at 294 Vane JOHN R. ALLEN. President Board Trustees. · W. D. BEARD, Secretary.

Notice. OFFICE OF R. R. ASSESSORS, SENATE CHAMBER, Nashville, Tenn., Augus 30, 1877.

NoTICE is hereby given, That we have completed the assessment for taxallon for the year 1876 or the following rallroads, to-wit:

Mississippi Central; Paincah and Memphis; Mississippi and Tennessee; Mobile and Ohio; St. Louis and Southeastern; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston; Rogersville and Jefferson; Knoxville and Ohio; Alabama and Chattanooga; Knoxville and Ohio; Alabama and Chattanooga; Knoxville and Charleston, and Nickajack Also, the Nickajack, and Alabama and Chattanooga for 1875.

All parties interested may, by the statute of March, 1877, file with us, within fourteen days from this date, such exceptions and proof as they may desire.

T. R. SHEARON, President, Z. W. EWING,

FRANK A. MOSES,

J. B. STACY, Jr., Sec'y. Railroad Assessors. sides, solthat you get an excellent observation ly a mile long, and notes the waters flowing

UNDERTAKERS.



324 Main, opp. Peabody Hotel.

WM. M. SMITH. W. A. COLLIER. PAUL SMITH. Smith & Collier,

M. D. L. STEWART,

ATTORNEL-AT-LAW, Office-No. 34 Poplar Street, Memphi PLANTERS INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building, : : No. 41 Madison Street. D. T. PORTER, President.
JNO. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS:

D. T. PORTER. G. H. JUDAH. S. H. BROOKS. N. R. SLEDGE. R. L. COFFIN. B. EISEMAN. J. M. GOODBAR, G. V. RAMBAUT, W. B. GALBREATH. Fire, Inland and Marine Risks Effected upon the Most Favorable Terms JNO. G. LONSDALE, Jr.,

Manhattan Fire and Marine, of New York, " \$ 850.

Manufacturers Fire and Marine, of Boston, Mass. assets 1,229.

Mobile Underwriters' Agency, of Mobile Alabama, 1,200.

GIN-HOUSES, Mercantile Risks, Dwellings, and all other Insurable property, taken at this Agency as low as the hazard will permit.

WORMELEY & GOODMAN, COTTON FACTORS No. 338 Front street, corner Union, Memphis, Tenn.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 370 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

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260 and 262 Front street, Memphis.

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FRAMES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

of all kinds, kept constantly on hand. Gin-work and Tanks made to order. Also Cottonwood Flooring, Ceiling and Siding for sale. We beg an

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369 Front and 32 Clinton Sts., Memphis.

CUBBINS & GUNN, Proprietors,

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Saw-Mills, Grist-Mills and Cotton-Presses,

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), New and Second-

AT AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Iron Fronts, Iron and Brass Castings,

hand, from 10 to 60-Horse-power.

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J. SHOEHAKER, W. A. JOPLIN. Late W. C. Rutland & Co.

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united with calishenies, for the purpose of vocal and physical culture. A normal class and Kindergarten will be opened October 1st—the first for the benefit of ladies desiring to teach in the public school or elsewhere; the last for the harmonious and beautiful development of the child, according to Froebel's principles

TERMS—In all departments, \$25 per session of five months. Music and languages at professor's charges. Location of school will be announced hereafter.

Miss Murphy's

Preparatory and Boarding School for Boys, W ILL open September 10th, in the new building now being erected on the beautiful and spacious grounds adjoining Mr. Brinkler's residence lot, on Poplar street. Latin included in course, Application for board may be made at No. 56 Jones avenue, or to Rev. George C. Harris, 346 Poplar st.

Virginia Military Institute, Provision is made for full discipline and instruc-iou during the months of July and August prepara-tory to the resumption of regular studies on the first of September. FRANCIS H. SMITH. of September. ju26 eod

EDUCATIONAL.

Third St., bet. Court and Jefferson,

THE exercises of this school will commence Mor

A day, September 3d, under the superintendence of Mr. Gustav Boettlicher. For further information apply at the school house from 9 till 11 o'clock a.m.

MRS. HENRY WADE,

24 Mulberry Street,

WILL commence on Morsday, September 10th, the Second Annual Session of her School for Young Ladies, Misses and Little Girls. For terms apply during this week to Mrs. Wade, 273 Union street.

Miss Trout's Primary School

OPENS ON SEPTEMBER 17th.

MISS LOU W. TROUT will re-open her Primary

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

196 Third Street,

MISS CLARA CONWAY, Principal,

school for Young Ladles and Girls Menday,
September 10, 1877.

MISS CONWAY having spent the last six months
in the study of the best modern school methods, in addition to her experience as teacher and
principal, feels justified in assuring the people of
Memphis that she is prepared to offer them unusual
facilities for the thorough education of their
daughters. Free hand drawing, the basis of industrial art education, will receive the same attention as
in northern schools, forming part of the regular
course, without extra charge. Penmanship, as an
art and a science, after the most approved plan.
Special attention to elecution, for which a teacher
has been employed. In addition to the regular elecutionary exercise, there will be a daily vocal drill,

isted by skillful instructors, will open a private school for Young Ladies and Girls Monday,

Iss LOU w. 18001 with con Alabama street, the schoolhouse in the rear of the St. Mary's piscopal) church. Terms, \$2 per month.

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LIT-TLE GIRLS. Established in 1842. Principals—Mrs. Wilson M. Cary, Mrs. Grn. Jno. Program, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles street, French the Language Spoken. juli0 eod TBS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARD-M. ING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Fourteenth year begins October, 1877. French the language of the school. October, 1877. French the language of the school. October, 1879. French the language of the school. Octo Cecelian College,

HARDIN COUNTY. KY.—REDUCED TERMS. Board, etc., per 20 weeks, only \$90. Send for catalogue. 1926 cod VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, REV. R. H. PHILLIIS, Rector, assisted by a ful corps will commence Sept. I2, 1877. Buildings spacious with gas and het and cold water. Heated by steam Extensive grounds. Patronage from nineteen States School first-class. Terms moderate. Seven churches within three minutes walk. For catalogue address the Rector. UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

THE next session will open on Thursday, September 27, 1877, and close on Thursday, June 27, 1878. The University is Hereafter Entirely Free The only fee paid by students is one of \$10 per ses The entire expenses need not exceed \$125 per year,

Board of excellent quality may be had at \$10 and \$12 per month, by paying monthly, in advance. The necessary expenses of a student, omitting books and clothing, need not, therefore, exceed \$125 to \$150 per session. The departments of Chemistry and Natural History, and of Physics and Astronomy, are provided with a good supply of apparatus for experiment and illustration. The University, Law and Society Libraries, contain several thousand volumes, and will be increased. The course of instruction is thorough, and the Faculty is composed of able, experienced, christiar men.

The University occuries a heavitful site near the Brooks's Press. Winship's Improved Gin-price 83 50 per saw. Winship's Hand, Horse and Steam-Power Presses-prices from \$110 to \$200. "Faught-Dearing Horse-Engines." (25" GUM-RELTING ON HAND.

ALEX, P. STEWART, Chancellor, MOUNTAIN SPRING HIGH SCHOOL

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at Trinity, Morgan Co., Alabama, PREPARED to 6t young men for the active duties of life; to give a finished education, or to prepare for entrance into the highest classes of the University of Virginia. Opens September 20, 1872, with qualified and accomplished instructors. For catalogues apply to For catalogues apply to

J. R. BAYLOR. Principal,

or JOHN A. LILE, Proprietor,

Trinity, Alabama.

Terms in advance, \$113 for twenty weeks,

No. 367 Front Street. Huntsville, Ala. January 11, 1876.

Raving been patrons of the Mountain Spring High School, we can recommend it to those having sons to educate, as one of the most thorough in the South.

W. W. GARTH.
L. MINOR, M.D.

Mobile, Ala., January 27, 1876.

I take great pleasure in recommending to the attention of my friends and the public generally, the claims of the Mountain Spring High School, near Trinity, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The salubrity of the climate, the seclusion of the locality, the conduct of the domestic department, and the qualifications of the teachers, place the school in the first rank of educational institutions.

RICH. H. WILMER, Bishop of Alabama. ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.

THE regular annual term of this Law School will open on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1877. Full course, two terms, six months each. Students admitted to the senior class, on examination, by application on or before October 10th. Tuition \$50 per term, including use of Library. For particulars, address
G. M. STEWART, Dean of Law Faculty,
202 N. Third street, St. Louis, M. ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

No. 352 Poplar Street, Memphis, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under the charge of the Sisters of St. y (Episcopal). The fifth annual session Begins Monday, September 17th. For circulars, etc., apply to the Sister Superior.

References—The Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New
York; The Rt. Rev. C. T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, and the Reverend clergy of Memphis.

Christian Brothers' College. Monday, September 3, 1877. For circular apply to BRO, MAURELIAN, President. DATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Terms \$300 per year. Address
MRS. R. H. ABCHER. Principal,
Ellicott City, Md.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Etc State Female College MEMPHIS, TENE.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Dressed Lumber Fall Session Opens Sept. 10th, PARTIES desiring information as to accommoda-tions, terms, etc., send for catalogue. Music Department furnished with entirely NEW PIANOS, All departments thoroughly organized and elegantly furnished. MRS. H. N. COLLINS, President. 161 and 173 Washington St., Memphis. ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

No. 271 Madison Street. CLASSES will be resumed MONDAY, September 10, 1877. For circulars apply to MRS. EMILY B. ARMOUR, Principal. THE SHELBYVILLE (KY.) FEMALE COLLEGE, chartered in 1849, and located at Shelbyville. in the beautiful blue-grass region of central Kentucky, 30 miles east of Louisville, by rail, offers superior advantages in English, Latin. Elecution, Music and Painting. Isoard and tuition for ten months, \$200. For an authorement, address W. H. STUART, Principal, Shelbyville, Ky. Grocers and Cotton Factors

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On Va. and Tenn. R. R., 15 inlies west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough and course complete. Beautiful and healthy location. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Session opens September 15th. For circular or special information, address William R. Abbot, Principal, Bellevue, P. O. I'he OLD RELIABLE UNION IRON WORKS

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